

# **TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.** **FIRST SESSION.**

## **IN SENATE.**

**Tuesday, Dec. 24.**

At 12 o'clock the Message of the President was communicated to the Senate, and, after having been read by the Secretary.

Mr. ALLEN rose, and after some remarks eulogistic of the whole Message, and particularly those parts relating to corporations and the currency, moved the printing of 1,500 copies with the accompanying documents, and 5,000 extra copies, for the use of the Senate, which motion was carried.

Another message was received from the President, transmitting, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, the correspondence and proclamation of the Governor of Iowa in relation to the disputed boundary between that Territory and Missouri, which had created so much excitement as to require it necessary that the true boundary should be defined.

The Report from the various Departments usually presented at the commencement of Congress were read, and appropriately referred: such as that from the Department of State, containing an account of the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1893, &c.; the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances, &c.

Mr. WRIGHT moved to refer the latter document to a committee on finance, and that 1,500 additional copies be printed; which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. BENTON, 5,000 additional copies of the Message were ordered to be printed, making the number 10,000.

On motion of Mr. BUCHANAN, 3,000 copies were added of the Report on the Finances, making 5,500 in all.

Petitions were presented by Mr. Wright, Mr. Preston, Mr. Merrick, Mr. Rogers, and others.

The private bills, of which notice has before been given, as introduced by Messrs. Wright, Walker, Wall, Hubbard, Crittenden, and others, were twice read, and appropriately referred.

The Message on public bills were introduced, read, twice, and referred.

By Mr. WRIGHT: A bill more effectually to secure the public money in the hands of officers and agents of the Government, and to punish defaulters.

By Mr. WALL: A bill to prevent the counterfeiting of foreign coin and to provide for certain crimes against the United States.

By Mr. WALKER: A bill to establish a permanent pre-emption system, and one in relation to certain railways and rivers in Mississippi.

By Mr. CLAY, of Alabama: A bill for the reduction and graduation of the price of public lands.

By Mr. SMITH, of Indiana: A bill to grant to the State of Indiana a quantity of land for constructing a railroad from Mount Carmel to New Albany.

By Mr. DAVIS: A bill to refund the money paid, and to cancel the bonds given, for the duties on vessels and their cargoes employed in the whale fisheries.

By Mr. PRENTISS: A bill to establish a board of commissioners to hear and examine claims against the United States; also, a bill granting pension to Lewis White, and a bill for the relief of Margaret Barnes.

Mr. PIERCE submitted the following resolution: Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to report, as soon as may be convenient, a bill for the equalization of the pay of the officers of the line and staff of the Army.

Mr. SMITH, of Indiana, submitted the following: Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to continue the construction of the Cumberland Road in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, the ensuing year. And that said Committee also inquire into the expediency of appropriating a sum of money sufficient to complete said road to Jefferson city, Missouri, to be paid over to the several States within whose limits the road is to be constructed, in annual instalments, as the same may be required, to ensure an economical, energetic, and speedy completion of the work. Provided, the States will agree to accept the appropriation and apply it to the object intended, and discharge the General Government from any further appropriations: And provided, also, that the States have authority to lay and collect a toll on said road sufficient to keep it in repair and to defray the cost of its maintenance, and that the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, shall allow the same and maintain it of the General Government to pass on the same toll free.

On motion, the Senate adjourned to Friday morning.

## **HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

**Tuesday, Dec. 24.**

The President's Message was received, by the hands of Mr. VAN BUREN, his Private Secretary, and was read at the Clerk's table.

The Message having been read,

Mr. PETRIKIN moved that the Message and accompanying documents be laid upon the table, and be printed.

Mr. VANDERPOEL hoped no motion would be entertained which would interfere with the execution of the order of the House of the 21st instant.

Mr. PETRIKIN withdrew his motion.

Mr. LEWIS WILLIAMS renewed the motion.

A desultory conversation here ensued as to the usual disposition of the Message, and as to the number of copies that should be printed, in which Messrs. Vanderpoel, Wise, L. Williams, Briggs, Smith, Giddings, Graves, Drumgoole, Pope, Bynum, Turner, and Stanley participated.

Various motions were made, after which, the motion to lay the Message on the table was agreed to, and the motion to print received a similar disposition.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the reading of which, on motion of Mr. FILLMORE, was dispensed with.

The SPEAKER announced that there were other communications on the table.

They were all, by consent, reserved until to-morrow.

Mr. PETRIKIN asked leave to offer a resolution providing for the appointment of the standing committees.

The CHAIR ruled that the resolution was not at this time in order.

Mr. GIDDINGS moved a suspension of the order of the House, for the purpose of enabling him to offer the following resolution, which was read for information:

Resolved, That it is expressly understood, that the election of a Printer shall give to the person elected no right to do the public printing for a longer time than the House shall hereafter deem compatible with the public interests.

The SPEAKER decided that it was in order to move the postponement of the execution of the order, but that the resolution itself was not in order, being against the law of 1819, which specified the mode of electing a Printer, and the time for which he should act.

Mr. FILLMORE inquired whether, under the law of 1819, the election was to take place by ballot or viva voce?

Mr. FILLMORE understood that this was the proper time—the first business in order being the execution of the order of Saturday.

The SPEAKER said, in examining the laws, he had had some difficulty on the question; but that, in his opinion, the mode prescribed by the law was that of ballot.

A long debate, directed not to the decision, but to a review of the laws and proceedings of both Houses in relation to the public printing, to the alleged extravagances in this department of the public expenditures, and to the efforts which one or the other party had made towards retrenchment in relation to it, then arose; and was participated in by Messrs. McKay, Fillmore, and Dawson, and (in explanation) by Messrs. Wise and Vanderpoel.

Mr. DAWSON offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the order of this House in relation to the election of a Printer be postponed until the first day of February next.

Resolved further, That the Clerk of this House be authorized to employ some suitable person or persons to execute the necessary printing of this House in the manner prescribed by the joint resolution of 1819, until further ordered by this House.

Resolved further, That a select committee be appointed to inquire whether the public printing of this House cannot be better and cheaper done by contract than by the existing mode.

The CHAIR thought that the resolutions, as now worded, were not in order.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Vanderpoel, Mason, Davis, of Ky., Bond and Bynum. After which, Mr. CAMPBELL, of South Carolina, moved that when this House meets on Friday next,

On which motion the yeas and nays were demanded, and, being taken, were—yeas 89, nays 86.

So the House agreed to the motion.

Then Mr. WISE moved an adjournment, which was carried in the affirmative—yeas 86, nays 79.

# **THE MADISONIAN.** **WASHINGTON CITY.**

**SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1893.**

OFFICE 8 STREET, BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH.

IN THOSE THINGS WHICH ARE ESSENTIAL, LET THERE BE UNITY—IN NON-ESSENTIALS, LIBERTY, AND IN ALL THINGS CHARITY.—Augustine.

## **CONGRESS.**

**FRIDAY.**—The election of Printer to the House of Representatives was postponed till the 10th of January. Most of the residue of the day was employed in debating whether a Chaplain should be elected—some of the loco-focos, as we are informed, objecting to the election of such a functionary as unconstitutional!

We have been around us so many evidences of the weakness, degeneracy, and corruption of mortality that, we are scarcely any more to be surprised by any thing that may happen in the moral or political world. But if there be one thing which can surprise us, it is a public speech against prayers to Almighty God in the National Legislature of the land of the Pilgrims! "Freedom to worship God," was the first song of liberty heard upon the shores of North America. Universal toleration was one of the cardinal principles at the foundation of the American Government.

And now, is it possible that public men disdain to ask the benediction of their Omnipotent Creator, who has been the father and guide and preserver of this people through all their generations—object, blind and fragile worms of the dust, to petition the great Head of the Universe, who knows all thoughts and deeds, in whom they live and have their being, and, who controls nations with a breath, for his blessing, his spirit of light and goodness and truth!

Studios, as we have been on this subject, we never expected to meet in the American Constitution any limitation to the power of the Gospel, nor any obstruction of the way to heaven!

But, on this subject of Legislative Chaplains, we may claim the authority of as great a philosopher as any, probably, now in Congress. We refer to Dr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

For an example, both a religious faith and practical wisdom, we commend Legislators to his remarks on a motion for prayers in the convention, to wit:

Mr. President: The small progress we have made, after four or five weeks close attendance and continual reasoning with each other, our different sentiments, on almost every question, several of the last producing as many noes as yeas, is, methinks, a melancholy proof of the imperfection of the human understanding. We are all too ignorant, too weak, too frail, to see our way clearly, and to follow it with resolution.

We have gone back to ancient history for models of Government, and examined the different forms of those Republics, which, having been originally formed with the seeds of their own dissolution, now no longer exist; and we have viewed modern States all round Europe, but find none of their constitutions suitable to our circumstances.

In this situation of this assembly, groping, as it were, in the dark, to find political truth, and scarce able to distinguish it when presented to us, how has it happened, sir, that we have not hitherto once thought of applying humbly to the Father of lights to illuminate our understandings?

In the beginning of the contest with Britain, when we were sensible of danger, we had daily prayers in this room for divine protection. Our prayers, sir, were heard—and they were graciously answered. All of us who were engaged in the struggle must have observed frequent instances of a superintending Providence in our favor.

To that kind Providence we owe this happy opportunity of consulting in peace with the means of establishing our future national felicity. And have we now forgotten that powerful friend, or do we imagine we no longer need his assistance? I have lived, sir, a long time, and the longer I live, the more convincing proofs I see of this truth—that God governs in the affairs of men.

And if a spirit of apathy cannot fall to the ground without his notice, is it probable that an empire can raise without his aid? We have been assured, sir, in the sacred writings, that "except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it." I firmly believe this; and I believe that without His concurring aid, we shall proceed in this political building no better than the builders at Babel; we shall be divided by our little partial interests; our projects will be confounded, and we ourselves shall become a reproach and a by-word down to future ages.

And what is worse, mankind may hereafter, from this unfortunate instance, despair of establishing government by human wisdom, and leave it to chance, war, and conquest. I therefore beg leave to move: That henceforth, prayers, imploring the assistance of Heaven and its blessings on our deliberations, be held in this assembly every morning before we proceed to business, and that one or more of the clergy of this city be requested to officiate in that service.

## **THE PUBLIC PRINTING.**

In the course of the proceedings in the House of Representatives on Monday, a report of a loco-foco committee appointed by the last Congress to *white wash* F. P. Blair, and *black wash* Thomas Allen, was read by its author, and Chairman of the Committee, Mr. McKAY, of North Carolina.

We are told by a member of the House that, one of the members of the Committee, not now in Congress, had informed him after the close of the last session, that the report had never been agreed to in Committee, and that it contained an incredible number of fictions.

We shall take the liberty of adding that, in our judgment, and we venture to say in the judgment of any impartial man who will take the trouble to read the Committee's Journal, the report is directly at variance with the major part of the testimony adduced to the Committee.

The report is founded principally upon the representations of a journeyman printer just previously employed in the Globe office; and no regard seems to have been had for the testimony of several highly respectable employers, who took of the matter a view totally different from that taken by the tools of Mr. Blair, for whom the committee was raised, and for whose benefit it traveled and brought forth.

We aver that the report read to the House, misrepresents us, misrepresents Messrs. Blair and Rives, and misrepresents the Chairman of the Committee himself! All of which we shall hereafter prove, if we think necessary.

Meantime, we will only say that, the report, if we heard it all, does not show that, notwithstanding all the "irregularities" charged upon the printer of the House, one document, printed for the Senate by Messrs. Blair and

Rives, according to the testimony of three witnesses, differed from the standard required, more than all the House documents that had been referred to before the Committee! This difference, if we recollect aright, was about \$4000 against the Government, and pocketed by Blair and Rives. This was all done by "cheating." And yet Mr. McKAY has certified that, although the printer to the House was as bad and wicked as he dared to be, yet Blair and Rives are marvellously proper printers!

This printing committee was raised with the ostensible purpose of examining into the accounts of F. P. Blair. What had the House to do with F. P. Blair? He was not an officer, nor an agent, nor had he any connection whatever with the House. He was printer to the Senate and the Executive, and it has been a matter of surprise to us that the House of Representatives should have authorized a proceeding, which clearly had its objects, the white-washing of Blair and Rives by a packed committee with a view to obtain the votes of members of the present Congress for that firm!

## **THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.**

We have perused this document attentively, and have been gratified to find in it a confirmation of the opinion universally entertained that the United States are at peace with the world. Our foreign relations seem to be in all respects on a tolerable footing, which was naturally expected, since it is doubtless the interest of most nations to behave themselves decently towards us. Portugal, for a wonder, has paid the debt she honestly owed us, and the King of the Netherlands has paid us for a vessel of ours which was appropriated to the use of his countrymen. The North-eastern Boundary, as usual, remains unsettled, and in consequence thereof it will be the easiest thing in the world to get into a war with Great Britain. Mr. Van Buren has made some progress—he has sent a project for the adjustment of the limits in dispute to her majesty for her consideration. It seems there is another boundary line also to be settled, to which he has called the attention of the British government. He refers to the line from the entrance of Lake Superior to the north-western point of the Lake of the Woods, stipulations for the settlement of which are in the 7th article of the treaty of Ghent.

The commissioners appointed under that article having disagreed, their differences are to be referred to an umpire. So the number of difficulties in the way of settling our controversies with the British is increasing instead of diminishing.

The financial operations of the Government, we are informed, have been very successful. This is the first novelty in the message. We presume it will surprise most people. We had heard of Treasury embarrassments, of treasury loans, of treasury drafts sold at a discount, of government drafts protested, of government bills for specie being paid in rags, of inability to pay the 4th instalment, and of large defalcations. We recollect that the Secretary of the Treasury reported to Congress, not long ago, that unless some new fiscal system was devised, the department could not possibly go on. All difficulties, if the President is correct, nevertheless, have been surmounted without that *sine qua non* demanded by the Secretary, and notwithstanding the distressing embarrassments of the financial affairs of the people, those of the Government have been "very successful." Does this verify the conservative declaration that the Sub-treasury was calculated to establish one currency for the people, and another and a better one for the Government? We are, however, incredulous as to the disclaimer of the necessity of any more Treasury notes. Before the present session is far gone, in our opinion, the Secretary of the Treasury will petition Congress for permission to emit an additional batch. Why is it that the members of Congress are stunted to \$250 per head? *Nous verrons.*

The talk about economy is all very proper and very captivating. But, between theory and practice there happens to be a wide difference. When the administration undertakes a practical and actual retrenchment of expenditures, then, and not till then, shall we begin to think that something is meant by the talk about economy.

The President, by design or inadvertence, has introduced, parenthetically, a new, and, as we think, a monstrous doctrine, in the following sentence:

"No instance has occurred, since the establishment of the government, in which the Executive, though a COMPONENT PART OF THE LEGISLATIVE POWER, has interposed an objection on the sole ground of its extravagance."

We have reference only to the President's claiming to be a component part of the legislative power. This is not true. If it were so, the government would be worse than a monarchy. The President approves laws, but he does not really, constitutionally, co-operate in their formation, since the refusal of his assent does not annul them. He has, constitutionally, no share in the formation of the legislative body, nor can he dissolve any part of it. If the laws had no weight till the President gave them his sanction, the Executive would be the sovereign power—indeed, he would be, in power, a king. But his authority, in fact, is inferior to, and dependent upon, that of the Legislature. He is the executor of the ordinances of the Legislature—not their creator.

We speak according to the spirit and letter of the Constitution. According to the course of things in modern times, and the virtual revolution in our government, the President may, perhaps truly, claim to be, not only a component part, but the essential and controlling part of the Legislature. He exercises the power indirectly, and penetrates that body by

his influence and opinions, and even goes so far as not only to recommend laws, but to compose them, send them to the committee of his friends, who report the law he has dictated, and force it, by further applications of Executive influence, through the Legislature. It is thus, possibly, that habit being second nature, the Executive may have become possessed of the idea that he is really a component part of the Legislative power. If so, he has yet to learn that "influence is not government."

Passing over a portion of the Message, which is probably only an index to the reports from the Heads of Departments, we come to the currency question, which, like Aaron's serpent, swallows up all the others.

This part of the Message is truly its "butt-end." The small affairs of the foreign countries, and the army, navy, post-office, public lands, treasury, revenue and expenditures, judiciary and territories, Indians, &c. &c., are finished off in 5 2-3d pages; but the remaining seven and a half, closely printed, are exclusively devoted to the banks and the credit system. This is *prima facie* evidence of a bad cause, and is by no means complimentary to the patience and forbearance of the people. In three several messages, before, has the Sub-Treasury scheme been pertinaciously urged upon Congress, and five or six several times has it been repudiated and rejected by that body. Now we have the recommendation for the fourth time, accompanied by a still more violent and elaborate attack upon the State banks and the credit system of commerce, and a still further departure from former principles by the open advocacy of gold and silver, exclusively, for the revenue transactions of the government.

The President opens this part of his message, by announcing that "the continued agitation of the question relative to the best mode of keeping and disbursing the public money, still injuriously affects the business of the country." Why then continue to agitate it? Why send from the White House another and another declaration of war upon the State banks, scattering every where the seeds of discord, and firebrands of terror and destruction, alarming, agitating, and distressing the whole country? Who but the President began the agitation of this subject—who so much as the President has supplied the flame of agitation with fuel? At the very outset of this controversy, we declared that "AGITATION" would be the policy of the Executive, and events have verified our prediction. Vain, therefore, will be the effort to shift the responsibility of this business—vain will be the attempt to divert public attention or popular indignation from the true source of all the trouble, the great arch agitator himself! Three long years has he kept the country in incessant agitation, and now, when his fate is to be decided, and while he is still in doubt whether the nation has been agitated to fatigue, he makes the last, long, great effort, which, like the sea storm at its climax, he hopes will either rend the vessel to pieces, or send her onward in triumph over the agitated deep.

Without descending now to particulars to expose the fallacy and impracticability of many of the notions of this part of the message, or attempting to explain how ruinous to the enterprise and business of the country would be their consequences if carried into practice, it will suffice for the present to call attention to the great, predominant and alarming fact, that it carries with it clear and conclusive evidence of the centralizing tendency of the entire action of the Federal administration, and of that greedy avarice of power which seems not likely to be satiated with anything short of an entire absorption of all the powers of this government.

The powers and duties of the President of the United States are limited and defined by the Constitution. He has none other than those therein granted and prescribed. What are they?

He is the executor of the laws—the commander of the army, navy and militia—he appoints to office and makes treaties with the consent of the Senate—he commissions officers—he may convene the Congress, and adjourn them in case of disagreement between the two Houses—he fills vacancies happening during the recess of the Senate—he receives ambassadors and public ministers—he may reprieve and pardon offences against the United States—he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their offices, and he shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.

These are all the powers and duties of the President. If he has, or exercises any other, it is an assumption on his part, not warranted by the Constitution.

His power over the Union is less than that of a Governor over a State.

The States are independent and sovereign communities, except so far as they have conferred certain powers to the general government under the Constitution.

Now then, what we affirm is, that the President in assailing state banks and corporations, and the credit, currency and trade of merchants has stepped beyond the sphere of his constitutional powers and duties, and invaded the rights of the States.

He claims that it is his duty to see that a proper direction is given to the action of the State Legislatures on the subject of their domestic institutions. We deny that any such duty is prescribed in the Constitution. The States have exclusive supervision over their own laws and institutions, except where they conflict with the federal constitution. What would be the result of such a power or duty

exercised by the federal Executive in relation to the domestic institution of slavery? If the Southern States are protected from the interference of the federal Executive in that institution, are not all the States also protected from such interference in regard to all their laws and institutions which are permitted by the federal constitution? We see not why one particular domestic institution should be exempt from the supervision of the federal Executive, any more than any other domestic institution of any of the States of equal constitutionality. It is not so; and all must see that this claim of the President, if admitted, would swallow up the sovereignty and independence of the States, and concentrate all power in his own hands.

Are State laws within the sphere of the duties and powers of the federal Executive? No. And are not bank charters, State laws? What right, therefore, has the President to interfere with the State banks? None. Can he, like a King, erect a corporation? No. He can confer no privileges whatever. If he cannot make them—he cannot unmake them. If he cannot advise their being made, he cannot advise their being unmade.

Where does the President find his authority to prescribe what the States and the merchants shall do, or what they shall not do? He has no such authority—it has never been exercised by any President entertaining a proper sense of his own constitutional character. We call to our aid the good authority of the "Federalist," which will support us in the declaration that "the President can prescribe no rules concerning the commerce or currency of the nation."

We repeat, therefore, that, in our opinion, the President has stepped beyond his constitutional sphere on this question of commerce and banking, and invaded that of the States and individuals, who would be thankful, no doubt, if the federal Executive would let them alone.

The Charleston Mercury, the reputed organ of Messrs. Calhoun and Rhet, seems not quite satisfied with the election of Speaker, nor with the conduct of the administration party thereunto respecting that paper says with apparent feeling that, "It was universally given out to the very day of the meeting of Congress that Mr. Pickens or Mr. Lewis would be the candidate of the administration. There was not to our knowledge a solitary murmur raised against either of these gentlemen. How happens it then that there are now understood to be a portion of the administration party who will not, under any circumstances, give either of them their support, and that too on the ground that they are Nullifiers? Are we to understand that this is with the administration an unpardonable sin—worse, that they have just discovered its heinousness, after having smilingly acquiesced in the nomination of a Nullifier for some months? What new light have they got, and from whom? We are curious to know who is the apostle that has wrought their conversion. We are ready enough to say that it was not due to the State Rights men, that the Speaker should be taken from among them—we care as little about the stars and garters, as about the loaves and fishes, and presume that our friends have food and raiment convenient, without begging of the public. But we are not satisfied that the administration party after having themselves nominated a Nullifier by general consent, should refuse to support him on the ground that he was a Nullifier.—There is something in these proceedings that looks like bad faith."

• Was not Benton the "apostle?"

THE LATE ATTORNEY GENERAL. Mr. Grundy has been found, though the fact of his having entered the rail road cars some miles from the city, and the circumstance of his coach arriving as usual every day at the door of his office, some days after the officer was missing, were deemed just cause of suspicion and alarm.

A slip from the Nashville Whig, of the 14th, informs us that Mr. Grundy had emerged into the city, and that his resignation as U. S. Senator, was read in both Houses of the General Assembly on that morning. His reasons relate exclusively to his constitutional ineligibility at the time he was elected.—He concludes by informing the Legislature that he has resigned the office of Attorney General, and is now in every sense of the word an "inhabitant" of Tennessee. Whether he is to continue in private life or to return to the Senate, he says depends entirely upon the General Assembly.

After this act of the farce was over, both Houses in convention proceeded to the election of a Senator, and Mr. GRUNDY was nominated and elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. GRUNDY. No other person was put in nomination.

## **NEW JERSEY.**

The rumor is that numbers of the Van Buren men in this State, disgusted with the course their party have taken in Congress, are going in for the Hero of Tippecanoe.

Some of the papers recommend the withdrawal by New Jersey, of her Senators and Representatives in Congress, and the repudiation of federal laws in that State, until Congress has repaired the injury they have done her.

## **NEW ENGLAND FESTIVAL.**

This festival in commemoration of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, was celebrated in the city of New York on Monday last, the 23d instant, in a very interesting manner. An oration, which is highly commended by the Commercial Advertiser, was delivered by ROBERT C. WINSTON, Esq., and the ceremonies of the day were closed by a banquet at the City Hotel, where festivity and social enjoyment reigned until a late hour.

The following ode was sung on the occasion:

BY WILLIAM C. BRYANT, ESQ.  
 Wild was the day, the wintry sea,  
 Moaned sadly on New England's strand,  
 When first the thoughtful and the free,  
 Our fathers, trod the desert land.

They little thought how pure a light,  
 In time, should gather round that day;  
 How low should keep their memory bright—  
 How wide a realm their sons should sway.

Green are their hills, but greener still,  
 Shall round their spreading fame be wreathed,  
 And regions, now untrod, shall thrill  
 With reverence when their names are breathed.

Till where the sun, with softer fires,  
 Looks on the vast Pacific's deeps,  
 The children of the Pilgrim Stems  
 This hallowed day, like us, shall keep.

A young man of this city, a drummer, is to run a great match against time, to-morrow.—*Toronto Patriot.*

There can be little doubt of his winning. A drummer ought certainly to be able to beat time.—*Levi's Journal.*

## **NEW PUBLICATIONS.**

THE SPITFIRE, a novel, by Capt. Chamier, R. N. another of several novels. 2 vols., Phil., Carey & Hart.

The scenes of the novel are principally laid upon the sea, where Capt. Chamier is, in his element.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF HUMAN LIFE. By AMOS DEAR, Prof. of Moral Jurisprudence in the Albany Medical College. Boston, Marsh, Capen, Lyon & Webb. 1 vol.

This is an investigation by an ingenious author, of the great elements of life; the power that actuates the will that directs the action—and the accountability or sanctions that influence the formation of volitions, together with reflections adapted to the physical, political, popular, moral